





## Intimations.

### DAKIN'S SPARKLING AERATED WATERS ARE UNSURPASSED.

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

COAST ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

No Extra Charge for Packing.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA  
LIMITED,  
CHEMISTS,  
HONGKONG.**

(Telephone No. 60.)  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.**  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.**

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY  
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying  
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to applica-  
tions for purifying water in the supply, to  
secure which we have added a Condenser cap-  
able of supplying with 3,000 gallons of distilled  
water a day, and are now in a position to compete  
in quality with the best English Makers. Our  
Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the  
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the  
manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and  
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the  
full amount allowed for Packages and Empties  
when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-  
tion.

**COAST PORT ORDERS.**  
whenever practicable, are despatched by first  
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,  
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"  
And all signed messages addressed thus  
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always  
kept ready in Stock:—

**PURE AERATED WATER  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SELTZER WATER  
LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.**

No Credit given for bottles that are  
dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used  
for any other purpose than that of Containing  
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used  
again by us.

**WATSON'S  
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.**  
Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected  
Fresh Ripe Fruit.

Raspberry Black Currant  
Strawberry Red Currant  
Damson Orleans Plum

Pine Apple  
Mellor Cherry  
Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to  
taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated  
water forms a delicious beverage. The addition  
of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant  
drinks.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen  
Case Assorted.

**RASPBERRY SYRUP  
STRAWBERRY SYRUP  
RASPBERRY VINEGAR**

For imparting a delicious flavour to  
AERATED WATERS,  
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for  
MONTSEBET LIME FRUIT JUICE  
CORDIALS.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

**OUR LOCAL STOCKS.**

**THE LUXON SUGAR REFINERY.**

The Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited,  
was brought into existence in March, 1882,  
under the direct auspices of the princely house  
of Jardine, Matheson & Co., and it has been  
under their wing ever since. The capital of the  
Company was originally \$700,000, divided into  
seven thousand shares of \$100 each. Probably  
now we don't even pretend to know. Probably  
most people have forgotten, but it is nevertheless  
true, that this concern was formed for the purpose  
of taking over certain properties in Manila  
belonging to Jardine, Matheson & Co. and a  
Spaniard named José Muñoz Limjano, together  
with a so-called patent for refining sugar known  
as the Weinrich patent. The sum paid by the  
shareholders for this wonderful patent, including  
Jardine's old Luxon Refinery, was \$300,000, and  
there is an interesting little history connected  
with this business, in which leading roles were  
played by the late Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson and  
the still very much alive and kicking Mr. W.  
McGregor Smith; on another occasion we hope  
to tell this somewhat sensational story *pro bono  
publico*. No public company has ever started with  
a greater flourish of trumpets than did this one;  
the success of the China Sugar Refinery under  
Jardine's management had apparently intoxicated  
both investors and speculators, and there was  
from the beginning a tremendous rush for  
Luxons. And since that time there have been  
periodical "rashes," all of which have ended  
disastrously. The shares had no sooner been  
allotted than they were quoted at a considerable  
premium, and neither facts nor arguments had  
the least effect in stalling off inflated buyers;  
most extensive gambling at high rates followed,  
and for many weeks Luxons formed the one great  
excitement in the share market. But it was  
the old story over again, of the rocket going  
up and the stick coming down. The eyes of the  
public were very soon opened to the essentially  
uncertain character of this particular investment;  
whatever might be the prospects of the Luxon  
Sugar Refinery it was quickly enough demon-  
strated that it was not the gold mine so fondly

imagined, and plungers who had turned aside  
from the voice of reason and common sense—*vide*  
*the Hongkong Telegraph* of the 31st March, 1882  
—were compelled to listen to the unerring logic  
of figures. When the crash came, and it was  
a gradual, not a sudden development, par shares  
of \$100 each, which were eagerly sought after at  
\$150, were in a very short time out of favour at  
half that price. Public confidence in the enter-  
prise was thoroughly shaken and, fluctuations of  
the share market notwithstanding, it has never  
been restored.

The first annual report, presented at a meeting  
held on the 21st March, 1883, was a lamentable  
record of failure. A gross profit of \$49,000, 41 had  
been made on sugar and molasses, but heavy  
trade expenses, etc., etc., had absorbed it all  
with the exception of a small balance of  
\$4,090.65. And two typhoons had caused damage  
to the extent of \$13,592.54 which, with the pre-  
liminary expenses incurred in the formation of  
the Company, had to be carried forward as a  
debit balance. This was a very depressing  
commencement for the prophets.

At an extraordinary meeting of shareholders  
in the Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., held on  
the 16th May, 1883, the truth about the enter-  
prise was very plainly told in a special report  
furnished by the late Mr. Henry Dickie, manager  
of the China Sugar Refining Company. Mr.  
Dickie, then, to quote the words of Mr.  
McGregor Smith, who was Chairman of the  
meeting, "there was no more qualified man  
to see anywhere else," did not consider the site  
of the Refinery a suitable one, he was certain that  
at the then price of raw sugar the place could not  
possibly pay, that the demand for their products  
was a fickle one, and he found the plant so  
unsatisfactory that he recommended the intro-  
duction of the charcoal process. On the strength  
of this unfavourable report something had to be  
done to conciliate the indignant shareholders,  
and a plausible statement was made to the effect  
that the charcoal process would be intro-  
duced, and further that "the concerned in the  
Weinrich patent" would place at the disposal of  
the General Agents a portion of the purchase  
money they received from the Company to the  
extent of the estimates of cost of the  
erection of charcoal appliances at Malabon.

This was, on the face of it, a liberal  
offer, the amount to be returned being  
placed at \$70,000; but its actual value, when  
it is remembered that "the concerned in the  
Weinrich patent" were Mr. Bulkeley Johnson,  
representing the General Agents, and Mr.  
McGregor Smith, the manager of the Company,  
is not quite so easily ascertained. Another  
investigation of the Company's business was  
shortly afterwards made by Mr. John McGregor  
(of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) and Mr.  
Morrison, a civil engineer from Shanghai we'll  
know in connection with that firm, and these  
gentlemen substantially endorsed the report of  
Mr. Dickie.

The second annual meeting was held on the  
18th March, 1884, and the report for the year's  
working showed a net profit, including the  
\$49,090.65 brought forward, of \$27,784.20, which  
certainly appeared on paper an eminently satis-  
fying result; but after interest had been  
deducted, and fees paid to Consulting Committee  
and Auditors, and remuneration and commissions  
to the General Agents and the Agents at Manila,  
a balance of \$120,370.70 only remained, which  
it was recommended should be placed against  
losses incurred by the typhoons in 1882. This was  
somewhat disappointing, but the General Agents  
were confident of the future, the net profit for  
January and February alone having reached  
\$11,600.

On July 23rd, 1884, an extraordinary meeting  
was held in order to amend one of the Articles  
of Association, so as to allow the General Agents  
to declare an interim dividend, and in August of  
that year an interim dividend of 3 per cent. was  
divided. At the annual meeting on the 18th  
March, 1885, the report showed that the balance  
at credit of Profit and Loss was only \$77,811.28,  
and out of this it was decided to liquidate the  
balance of the typhoon damage of 1882, and  
preliminary expenses, amounting to \$6,955.69,  
and to carry forward \$68,855.59 to new account.  
This was another disappointment to the share-  
holders, which was not in any way lessened  
when a glance at the statement of accounts  
showed that interest, fees, and commissions to  
General Agents, etc., totalled \$16,168.79. The  
working for 1885, although nothing like what  
was predicted, showed some improvement, a  
sum of \$12,691.32 being available for distribution,  
and the General Agents very promptly recom-  
mended a dividend of 3 per cent., which was  
agreed to. But a very heavy item had been  
added to the Company's responsibilities in the  
shape of extension of works for charcoal  
working, and a new water supply, amounting to  
\$148,938.07, minus \$50,000 returned by the  
vendor of the Weinrich patent. To meet this  
outlay the General Agents advanced a loan of  
\$50,000, free of interest until the Company  
attained a position to pay a dividend of 7 per  
cent. As the Company has not paid any dividend  
since that time, the General Agents' handsome  
concession is still in the nature of a "cushaw"  
to the shareholders. This year, it is worthy of  
note, the amount charged for interest, fees, and  
commissions had increased to \$23,845.09, or  
more than one half of the Company's net  
earnings.

Good results were predicted by the General  
Agents for the year 1886, but they were not  
realized; in fact, the Company experienced some-  
thing not very far short of a total collapse.  
Instead of a handsome credit balance, the Profit  
and Loss account showed a debit of \$29,373.18,  
attributed mainly to declining prices and bet-  
ter competition. The actual loss in working  
was stated at \$14,300.49. Again the General  
Agents came to the rescue and returned to the  
shareholders an interest-free advance aggregating  
\$14,335. The following year also proved profitless,  
and the works had to be closed for several  
months. Again no dividend was available, the  
\$13,544.44 at credit of Profit and Loss being  
set aside to reduce the debit balance of the  
previous year. But for another concession  
of about \$15,000 from the General Agents for  
interest and commission, the advisability of  
closing the business would inevitably at this time  
have been seriously considered. The liabilities of  
the Company were, however, further added to by  
the purchase of new machinery for the produc-  
tion of a kind of cube sugar, said to be in  
great demand in Spain. The working for 1888  
enabled the debit balance to be reduced by  
\$10,000, but still no dividend could be paid, and  
further expenditure on Property account had  
increased the amount of the General Agents' advances by upwards of \$50,000. And that  
brings us to the present position of affairs.

On the 7th of March last, the date of the  
annual meeting, the shares of the Luxon Sugar  
Refining Company were quoted at \$90, although  
the liabilities had been enormously increased,  
and an actual debit balance of \$18,468.48 had  
to be wiped off before any dividend could possibly  
be taken into consideration. In addition, it  
cannot be reasonably expected that Messrs.  
Jardine, Matheson & Co. will continue year after  
year to concede something like \$100,000, due to  
them for interest and commissions. It is per-  
fectly plain that had the General Agents claimed  
what they were justly entitled to, the Luxon Sugar  
Refining Company, Limited, would have been  
practically bankrupt long ago, and in our opinion  
under any other management. No doubt "the  
concerned in the Weinrich patent" sold the  
Company a very high price something that was  
practically valueless, but that little bit of sharp

practice, which probably originated with the other  
concerned, has been more than atoned for by  
liberality unexampled in the history of limited  
liability enterprises in this part of the world.  
Since the beginning of March, "Luxon" shares  
have changed hands at as high as \$132 per  
share—and for what reason? Apparently on the  
strength of the widely circulated opinions of Mr.  
E. R. Bellios, who is said to be largely interested  
in the concern. These opinions were doubtless  
based on what he saw and heard during a recent  
visit to Manila. Now, clever man as  
Mr. Bellios may be, he knows about as much  
of the practical business of a sugar refinery  
as we do of the sex of the dodo. His reports  
to him, which "boomed" a non-dividend-paying  
stock to something over thirty percent. premium,  
are simply absurd. Perhaps the business is  
prospering—although we have the best reasons  
for believing that the contrary is the case—but  
even allowing that fairly profitable results are  
being achieved, the financial position of the Com-  
pany ought not to be lost sight of. The liabilities  
amount to the enormous sum of nearly one  
million dollars, on \$300,000 of which interest,  
amounting roughly to about \$35,000, has to be  
paid before a single cent can be set aside for  
dividends. In unbelieveable comparison with  
the net profits hitherto made by the Company,  
and they can see what will be left for distribution  
to the shareholders even under the most  
favourable circumstances. The great "boom" in  
the sugar business throughout the world does  
not perceptibly affect the Luxon Refin-  
ery, which has a special trade and an exclusive  
market of its own. Owing to the great  
rise in the price of coal the cost of produc-  
tion has been expensively increased, and so far  
as any body knows, nothing whatever has  
happened to make it more profitable. Its past  
unfavourable career and the latest published bal-  
ance-sheet speak volumes, which, to the initiated,  
cannot be misunderstood. "Luxons" have  
been the most fatal of all local stocks to  
speculators; at least three good men and true,  
well known to many of our readers, went to an  
untimely grave through that blind unreasoning  
confidence which so often leads to ruin. It is  
sincerely to be hoped that in this latest "boom"  
—for that a "corner" was rigged in Luxons a  
few weeks since is as certain as anything can  
be—history will not repeat itself.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE ADDITIONAL ROYAL GRANTS.

LONDON, July 25th.

The Irish members and Mr. Gladstone will  
support the Government against Messrs. John  
Morley and Labouchere, who oppose the increase  
to the income of the Prince of Wales, although  
upon different grounds.

### THE SCOTCH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The House has read a third time the Scotch  
Local Government Bill.

### ANOTHER TYPHOON.

A telegram was received from the Observatory  
at five p.m. stating that a typhoon was raging in  
the China Seas. The barometer then stood at  
29.70.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BUSINESS in shares is still so unreliable that we  
merely give our list of quotations for whatever  
it may be worth.

ACCORDING to a recent return there are in Tokyo  
no fewer than twenty-six clubs, all of which  
differ in their political views.

THE service at the Peak Church to-morrow  
afternoon will be conducted by the Rev. G. H.  
Bondfield, minister of Union Church.

THE case in which Mr. Fraser-Smith charges  
Mr. A. H. Ough with malicious prosecution will  
be tried at the Police Court on Tuesday morning  
at 10 o'clock.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adam-  
son, Bell & Co.) that the steamship *Albany*,  
from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore  
yesterday afternoon for this port.

EDITOR to his dramatic critic, looking at his  
manuscript: "Isn't your description of the  
star actress's dress rather low in tone?" Critic:  
"It isn't half as low as the dress was."

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell &  
Co.) that the "Union" Line steamer *Yorkshire*,  
from London, left Singapore for this port yester-  
day, and may be expected to arrive on the 2nd  
proximo.

AN Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No.  
618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall,  
Zelland Street, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at  
8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are  
cordially invited.

IT is announced that the effects of general and  
unrestrained abstinence-drinking in France are  
now recognised as forming a basis of one of the  
greatest dangers which threaten the physical and  
moral welfare of the French people.

A JAPANESE vernacular print published in Tokio  
states that arrangements are being made by  
Mr. Iwasaki Yonosuke and the principal  
officers of the old Mitau Bishi Kaisha, to establish  
a large iron foundry in Fukuoka Prefecture.

DR. DOBERCK writes to-day, in his weather fore-  
cast, that the barometer has fallen in Hongkong,  
and risen elsewhere, and that there is a depres-  
sion in the China sea. The glass fell from  
29.85 to 29.76 between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. to-day.  
All the sampans and junka have taken refuge.  
Sea's coming, sure.

VARIOUS Governments pay their chiefs a  
large salary.—The United States, \$50,000 a year;  
Peru, \$10,000,000; Russia, \$10,000,000; Spain,  
\$10,000,000; Italy, \$3,000,000; Germany,  
\$2,000,000; Egypt, \$1,750,000; Germany,  
\$2,000,000; Portugal, Sweden and Brazil,  
each \$800,000; France, \$200,000; Hayti,  
\$240,000; Switzerland, \$300,000.

NATIVE financial circles, says our Shanghai  
contemporary, the *Shenwen*, are very much  
disturbed over the sudden disappearance of an  
employee of the Ching Ho Bank, Ningpo Road,  
one of the best known Chinese banks here, who,  
it has been discovered, has victimised his  
employers to the tidy tune of 110,000. The  
police are anxiously looking out for him, but he  
has not left any address. He is a man of about  
30 years of age, a native of Chekiang, and had  
been a confidential employee of the firm for about  
two years. Simultaneously with his sudden  
departure, another Chinaman, a silk merchant,  
residing in the Foochow Road, has been reported  
missing. His liabilities are even greater. It is  
believed, that the other absconder, who leaves  
the Ting Ho Bank anxious to settle with him  
for a trade of some nine or ten thousand taels,  
the Ting Yuen Bank some 12,000, and the  
On Foo Bank 11,000. The two men, who  
were fast friends, are supposed to have "skipped"  
in company.

MESSRS. Russell & Co. inform us that the E.  
and A. S. Co.'s steamer *Alenmar* left Port  
Darwin for this port to-day, and may be expected  
to arrive on the 5th proximo.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de  
Janeiro*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco  
to the 8th inst., has arrived at Yokohama, and  
left for Hongkong this morning.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30  
o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bédél  
flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting colour  
pennant at the wharf opposite to 11 m.  
servant St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning  
about 12.30.

THUS the Kobe Yushin Nippo.—The Chinese  
Naval Department have decided to discharge all  
the foreigners in the service. They are now  
despatching a squadron of sixteen men-of-war to  
Nagasaki upon an expeditional cruise, and it is  
possible the vessels may visit Kobe and Yoko-  
hama.

THE city of Berlin derives a large revenue from  
various enterprises carried on for the public  
benefit. No less than 1,276,000 marks annually  
are received from the horse railroads. The gas  
company (a Londoner), the electric company  
pays 513,000 marks annually, the electric company  
pays 50,000 marks and the occupants of public  
lands pay 50,000 marks more.

ON dit that the big share-dealing case in con-  
nection with "Ropes," *Joseph and Fredericks  
v. Ruston*, will come on for hearing at the  
beginning of next month, and that Mr. W.  
V. Drummond, of Shanghai, has been specially  
retained to lead for the plaintiffs. Mr. Jno. J.  
Francis, Q.C., will appear for the defendants.  
Some more sensational disclosures in connection  
with the notorious "Corner" are confidently  
anticipated.

THE Washington Star says:—It is understood  
that Secretary Blaine offered the appointment to  
succeed Minister Denby as Minister to China to  
Admiral Shufeldt, retired. The Admiral, while  
not declining the mission, asked time to consider  
the matter, hesitating on account of the loss of  
his pay as a retired naval officer that would be  
involved in his acceptance. If he does not  
accept and it is thought to be very doubtful,  
Kasson, of Iowa, one of the Samson commis-  
sioners, is spoken of for the mission.

TELEGRAPHIC news was received the other day  
from Cape Batavia that the stranded steamer  
*Arday* had been moved another hundred  
and fifty feet seawards. The recent typhoon  
struck the coast at a considerable distance from  
Cape Batavia, but its effects were nevertheless  
felt in that locality, the heavy sea sweeping  
away a large portion of the coffee-dam. Mr.  
Andrew Johnston, the engineer in charge of the  
operations, does not consider it necessary to  
reconstruct the coffee-dam, as he feels confident  
that the steamer can now be floated without  
much further trouble.

THE order of Mr. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of  
the United States Navy, in regard to the  
painting of vessels is as follows:—Hereafter all  
iron or steel vessels of the Navy will be painted  
as follows: Hull outside above load water line  
and bulwarks inside to be painted white. Masts,  
bowsprits, doublers, smokestacks and all parts  
to be painted a light straw color, now in use for  
sails. With view to proper economy, this order  
will not go into effect on any vessel until it is  
found necessary to repaint her, then it will be  
done in accordance with the method prescribed  
by the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

SOME of the so-called strikes that have recently  
occurred in various parts of Europe would,  
observes a San Francisco contemporary, not so  
many years ago, have been called revolts, and  
would have been suppressed with great bloodshed.  
The drivers and conductors of the Roman  
omnibuses recently engaged in a strike. "Death  
to the rich" was the cry of the strikers, who  
also sacked all the private houses, inns, and  
eating-houses which they passed on the road.  
They likewise tore down the signs of shops,  
and railines, and broke the windows of every  
house which they could reach. The usual  
police force was powerless against them, and a  
company of soldiers had to be called before the  
mob could be dispersed. Everywhere the greatest  
discontent reigned among the working classes  
against the land proprietors.

At the Police Court this morning, four men  
belonging to a fishing junk at Yau-mai were  
charged with causing the death of an old coolie  
by beating him on the 22nd inst. Mr. Roddy  
defended.—A little boy belonging to the junk  
stated that about midnight he was awakened by  
hearing a cry of "Tee!" The junk was in the  
harbour at that time, being under way, and the  
boy was on the beach. The men on board got down on  
the beach, as did also the boat-builders living in  
the vicinity. He saw that his mother, who  
was held of him, and took him to their shed,  
beating him as they dragged him along.—The  
man was afterwards found in the shed, with his  
hands tied behind his back, and died after being  
removed to the Hospital. The case was  
remanded.

A VERY trivial cause led to the commission of a  
shocking murder in Li Hongkong, Shanghai,  
about 11 o'clock on the night of the 17th inst.,  
by a rag-picker named Lee Ah-ching, 46 years  
of age. About two months ago Lee Ah-ching,  
during his travels, picked up several potatoes,  
which he afterwards offered to a basket coolie  
named Pow Ah-woo for five cash. The coolie  
accepted the offer and paid the money, but  
soon after, finding the potatoes were bad, he  
took them back to Lee Ah-ching, who had in  
the meantime spent the cash and consequently  
could not return them; an altercation ensued  
after which the coolie went away. Ever  
since this time there has been great enmity  
between the two men, which last night culminated  
in a terrible tragedy. On the night of the 17th,  
Pow Ah-woo met the rag-picker near the Yuen  
Fong Bridge in Hongkong, and asked him for  
the five cash. This was refused, and he then  
set upon Lee Ah-ching and gave him a  
thrashing. The rag-picker ran away, but was  
pursued by Pow Ah-woo, and, seeing his  
adversary was rapidly gaining upon him, Lee  
Ah-ching turned round, took the piece of  
iron hoop in his hand which he used for turn-  
ing over the garbage in the streets, and awaited  
his pursuer. In another minute the latter was  
upon him, and Lee Ah-ching made a thrust at  
him with the piece of hoop, striking him upon  
the head. Pow Ah-woo renewed his attack, and  
the rag-picker made a desperate lunge at him and  
struck him in the left side, just below the heart.  
The iron being rather sharp from constant use,  
entered the coolie's body, and with a cry of agony  
he fell to the ground. Two natives who were  
present and had seen most of the quarrel, per-  
ceiving that the coolie was badly hurt, secured  
the rag-picker and sent for the police. A foreign  
and a native constable soon appeared on the  
scene, but by this time the coolie had expired.  
The murder is on remand. He asserts that  
he acted only in self-defence, and as he is an  
old man, and his victim was a young powerful  
fellow and undoubtedly began the dispute that  
ended fatally, his story is probably true. In  
accordance with Chinese custom he was brutally  
tortured (in the presence of a foreign visitor)  
to make him confess, but he stuck to his story and  
was remanded for further torture.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, 27th July.

Another old landmark in this neighborhood is  
I fear, destined to pass into Chinese hands. I  
refer to the British Consulate building at Wham-  
poa. Owing to the abolition of the Vice-consulate  
at Whampoa the building will shortly be sold by  
auction. This is one of the most substantial  
foreign residences in Southern China, and it  
occupies a picturesque position.

The sudden and unexpected death, at Aden  
whilst on his way home, of Mr. E. L.  
Reuter, of Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.,  
is much regretted here, as he was a man  
extremely popular both with foreigners and  
natives.

The Viceroy has taken energetic steps in  
regard to the piratical attack on the steam  
launch, mentioned in my letter of the 24th inst.  
No less than fifteen gunboats and guardboats are  
at work in the neighborhood where the launch  
was boarded, vigorously searching for the  
marauders, and all vessels passing are over-  
hauled and their passengers carefully examined.

## FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tamsui, July 20th, 1889.

Since my last letter things have been jogging  
along here much in the old Tamsui pyjama style.  
The usual amount of steamers have come and  
gone, though of late not always with full cargoes  
of tea, as even this article is depressed, we  
believe, and the market seems to be more or less  
at a standstill. Noble chasasses have managed  
to find more time of late to visit us at the Port,  
usually they are so awfully busy "dotherknow."  
One would have thought that there was enough  
tea and to spare, judging by the reported losses  
from New York. By the bye, how do people  
manage to get so fat on losses?

We are soon to lose our popular Consul, Mr.  
Bourne, and compared with his predecessor he  
has indeed been a blessing. No doubt we  
shall all miss him badly, though of course  
his departure will be most keenly felt by  
his connections in the Government service here.  
It must be a very difficult task a Consul if  
asked advice by Government officials about  
contracts, etc., to, at the same time, preserve the  
friendly relations of merchants, more especially at  
this port, where the question "Is Twintua the  
Port?" constantly crops up and even now does  
not appear to be satisfactorily settled. In this  
double capacity Mr. Bourne has no doubt  
thoroughly done his duty. We shall always  
remember him as sticking up for British interests  
and thereby saving, which at the time appeared  
inevitable, the running of the Government ser-  
vice here passing into the hands of the Teutons.  
If you happen to be in the Government service  
here it appears the correct thing to do is to  
give the officials "cette blanche" to come  
and drink champagne, eat your dinners and  
louge about your own chairs. It looks  
well, don't you know! But it is a cold  
day when "Johnny" gets left, and we have  
not heard of any vacancy as "adviser" to  
a Chinese embassy abroad being open. Generally  
these little frivolities die a natural death. We  
have no "Cum up my luv" street here, but we  
have a society of "creepers."

It is reported that Ting Taotai—until a few days  
ago Manager of the Arsenal and Railway—is  
about to return to his native town of Anhui, as he  
and the Governor have had a few words together.  
This mandarin undoubtedly took kindly to  
foreign ideas, and with his assistance much  
work has been put through, which otherwise  
might not have been accomplished. We know  
one person here who will miss those quiet little  
"tête à tête" so beneficial to both their healths.

## STOCK EXCHANGE AND TURF GAMBLING.

Mr. Registrar Brougham made some very  
seasonable remarks last Friday on the gambling  
spirit which, he says, is becoming general among  
all classes in the country, and especially in the  
commercial classes. His comments were sug-  
gested by an application for his approval of a  
scheme of composition in the failure of a Mr.  
A. M. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence has been car-  
rying on the business of an Australian and com-  
mission merchant since 1872. From 1885, when  
his father, whose partner he was, died, he has  
traded alone. His firm has been long established,  
and was prosperous. But early last year he  
began to speculate in copper shares. Although  
copper is an Australian staple, it does not appear  
that his copper speculations in 1888-9 had any  
connection with his regular business. He bought  
for the first time, having faith either in copper or  
in the strength and obstinacy of the Copper  
Syndicate. His first operations were not successful,  
and he lost £1,500. The disaster far from  
detering him, gave him an additional motive for  
other adventures. He had to reimburse as well  
as enrich himself. His hopes, as he naively told  
the Bankruptcy Registrar on Friday, would have  
been realized but for the accident of the Paris  
collapse. Down went in March the shares which  
he had engaged to buy at a very much enhanced  
price. He found the balance against him in  
differences was £3,000. The £1,500 lost year  
he had been able to pay. The £3,000 he could  
not, and he had to lengthen out a series of cour-  
tesies without fatal plunges and struggles for rational  
he confessed himself insolvent, and put his books  
and assets in the hands of the Official Receiver.  
The result is there appears to be property worth  
£9,455 to discharge debts having a legal claim  
upon it of £14,630. That obviously is an estimate  
of which the debt side is sure to justify fully its  
amount, while the credit computation may be  
upset altogether by forced realizations. Mr.  
Lawrence has offered a composition of ten shillings  
in the pound, if his creditors will agree to  
let the estate be taken out of bankruptcy. If  
he administered in bankruptcy, his solicitors are  
of opinion that no more than five can be obtained.  
The Official Receiver does not dispute their  
view, and on Friday asked for the assent of the  
Court to the arrangement. Mr. Registrar  
Brougham himself sees no cause to doubt that  
the creditors will receive less if the estate be  
wound up in bankruptcy than if the composition  
were accepted. Yet he has refused to sanction  
the scheme, and on grounds which must com-  
mend themselves, if not to creditors must com-  
mend the public



whose headquarters were at Ensenada; it is reported to have sold out to an English company. Of course, any of these grants would be glad to encourage an influx of Chinamen, for they would fulfill the conditions of the grants as well as anybody else, and, these fulfilled, the grants would become of enormous value.

In one respect the establishment of a Chinese colony in Lower California might be favorably viewed here, as it would have a tendency at first to draw off our Chinese population. But, in another point of view, it will strike Californians unfavorably. If the Chinese dominated Lower California they would not be comfortable or friendly neighbors. It would be difficult to prevent intercourse between them and their countrymen in this State, and at times when there was a demand for labor in the southern countries it would be hard to keep out the Chinamen of the south. In fact, we may be pretty sure that a majority of Chinamen who gain entrance to Mexico will improve the first chance that offers to slip over the line into California or Arizona.—*San Francisco Call.*

### COLOUR AND HARMONY.

The great art of dress is to know just how far to draw attention to clothes and no farther; never to allow them to impinge upon the interest that should be centred in the face. I have seen intelligent human beings who apparently chose that their attire should be the first and last thing one thought of in connection with them. No beautiful woman, if she be clever and witty, makes this mistake. Her dress may be sumptuous; it may heighten her attractions judiciously chosen; it should never astonish and bewilder. We read of the gorgeous attire of Queen Elizabeth, and are dazzled with the cloth of gold, the pearl-embroidered ruff and jeweled stomacher recorded in Zuchero's portraits of that vain and ill-favored sovereign. They are the woman; and like an undimmed prominence in our recollection of the thin, shadowless face, surrounded and overpowered by so much magnificence. But of her beautiful rival's clothes we hear little; and when we think of the Hollywood portrait of Mary it is the refinement and dignity of the lady we remember, not the splendor of her apparel.

The butterfly prettiness of a Pompadour, or the vacillating plainness of many an *épiplée* countenance that smiles upon us from canvases painted in the Directorate days, may thrive under a flutter of laces and roses and parti-colored ribbons, or be humorously accentuated by a monstrous wig, *épiplée* and *jabot*. Perhaps they need such adventitious aids; at all events, eccentricity of form and violence of color (as in the beflowered, brocaded, and laced of the Court of Louis XIV so much affected) cannot hurt them. But it is otherwise with the noble ladies whom Vandeyck and Reynolds loved to paint. No doubt some of them, like Joseph, affected many colors, but these painters knew that to nine-tenths of women nothing is so "unbecoming" as that sallow, mottled or rubicund complexion which is best relieved by broad masses of one tint—perhaps of white or black—emphasized by a sharp accent of opposing brightness. They knew, moreover, that where the dignity of beauty itself may be absent, the beauty of dignity, of that calm, unconscious grace (which is indeed a "spiritual" grace more than a merely physical one) is incompatible with ostentatious clothes. Sir Joshua, when the modes were *outré*, mitigated them as far as possible. His gracious ladies spoke to and fascinated us with careless ease in spite of their monstrous edifices, their whalebones, buckram and scarcely manageable hats. And, above all, they mostly stand, with no strong shadows, rightly clad in tender hues, that harmonize with the soft gray English sky above and soft home landscape round them. He felt—and he taught his sitters for the nonce to recognize—that the human face, if endowed with any measure of intelligence, nobility or charm, must rise superior and not be subservient to his raiment; that a variety of colors is not brilliancy, nor is bedizenment distinction.

To borrow a familiar illustration, the voice that calls loudest to us is not always distinct, nor do the words uttered make the deepest impression. It is by the right balance and adjustment of tone, not by violence, that the orator's greatest effects are produced. And this is no less true of the language that is addressed to the eye and of that which appeals to the ear, for both are avenues to the understanding.—*Fortnightly Review.*

### A SURGICAL SURPRISE.

DESTROYED BRAIN MATTER REPRODUCED. Fresno claims the honor of a most important discovery in medical science, and Doctors Deardoff and Spongle are the names that will be mentioned in the medical journals as the discoverers.

It has heretofore been almost an axiom among the profession that nerve tissue will not granulate, or, in other words, that when a part of it is destroyed or cut it will not be reproduced, as in the case of muscular tissue, which will granulate and heal. The case upon which the doctors named operated is one of some place months' standing, and has been frequently mentioned in the local newspapers, but the outcome of the experiments was not definitely ascertained until a few days ago, and is now given for the first time to the public through the columns of the *Telegraph*.

Some time in August last a ten-year-old boy named Frank Spongle was accidentally shot by playing with a pistol ball in the left side of the forehead. The missile crashed through the skull without wounding or imbedding itself in the brain. From the jagged edges of the wound portions of the brain protruded, and the sufferer lay unconscious and as one dead.

Several physicians were called in, and, after making an examination which satisfied them that the bullet was in the brain, they said there was no hope of the patient surviving. Then Drs. Deardoff and Spongle were sent for, and, after consultation, decided that there was about one chance in a million to save the boy's life. They determined to try the chance. They argued that if let alone the boy would die in a few hours, whereas if they operated upon him he would feel no pain, as he was unconscious, and, consequently, there would be nothing brutal in their mode of procedure. Neither would it be unnecessary, for nothing can be unnecessary to save human life, even if the chance is but as a drop of water in a river.

Without losing any time they trepanned the skull and removed several pieces of broken bone and a fragment of the bullet that had been split in passing through the skull. Then they cut off the torn pieces of the brain that protruded and after cleaning the wound left it open for the discharge of pus for a day or two. Then the wound was covered and the doctors awaited the result with more than ordinary anxiety.

The boy gained rapidly in health and strength, but his condition was still critical, and a turn for the worse might come at any moment. To add to the scientific anxiety of the attending physicians, several other doctors in an unprofessional and unscientific spirit circulated a report that they had acted with brutality in operating upon the boy and prolonging his sufferings when there was no chance for his life.

After the lapse of several weeks it was found that a fungus growth had pushed the scalp up and formed a large and dangerous-looking protrusion. The doctors did not care to meddle

with it until they were positive of its real character, and for three or four months it grew larger and larger.

Drs. Deardoff and Spongle saw that the time had come to remove the ugly protuberance, and they cut it off, cleaned out the wound again, and drew the cut edges of the scalp as near together as they could. They took out two and three-quarter ounces of the brain, and subjected the fungoid matter to a microscopic examination. They found, as they expected, that it was composed of true nerve tissue. Contrary to expectation the wound seemed to heal, and to their great surprise they saw granulations form on the nerve tissue between the cut edges of the scalp. The granulations, however, were rather red and had an inflammatory appearance, but the granulations increased, the threatened inflammation disappeared, and to-day the boy is fat and strong.

A piece of the bullet still remains in his brain, but he experiences no pain and eats heartily. Of course, it could not be expected that he would escape from so terrible a shock and mutilation without some lasting infirmity. The cutting by the bullet of so much brain tissue has partly paralyzed his right side, and his ideas came to him slowly at first, but after he gets fairly started the hesitation in thought and speech is no longer observable.

The attending physicians feel very proud of the outcome of the case. If the boy had died they would have been flayed alive with the scalps of professional criticism.

Cases in which a patient has survived with a bullet in his brain are exceedingly rare. One of the most recent is that of a Stockton gardener named Paravagna, who was shot with a pistol bullet a little above and in front of the right ear. The bullet went completely through his brain almost in a horizontal line, and lodged against the skull on the left side. The wound was treated by local physicians, and to their surprise he recovered. After his recovery his thinking faculties were found to be considerably impaired. He would harness one side of a horse and neglect to harness the other side. He never could remember where he left an article a moment after he had laid it down, but his health was good and his muscular strength remained unimpaired. The bullet is still in his brain.—*Fresno Republican.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

### Today's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship.

"ALBANY." E. Porter, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 2nd August. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 27th July, 1889. [942]

WANTED at once a NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take entire charge of Two Children aged 6 and 4. Apply to "G." Care of this Office. Hongkong, 27th July, 1889. [943]

WANTED immediately, an ENGLISH BOOK-KEEPER with a thorough knowledge of double entry. Apply to c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 27th July, 1889. [944]

### REMOVAL.

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE has been REMOVED to No. 8, Queen's Road Central, opposite TELKAPPA OFFICE. Hongkong, 27th July, 1889. [352]

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zeland Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 30th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M., precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 27th July, 1889. [945]

### WANTED.

FOR THE Hongkong Telegraph, a competent SUB-EDITOR and GENERAL ASSISTANT. Journalistic experience a *sine qua non*. Also, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 17th July, 1889.

### Auctions.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th July, 1889, at 2.30 P.M., at the Residence of H. BREWER, Esq., at Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Praya East.

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising DRAWING ROOM SUITE, MIRRORS, CARPET, LACE CURTAINS, PICTURES, COTTAGE PIANO by BROADWOOD, HARMONIUM, DINING ROOM FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS, etc., and PLATED WARE, etc. IRON BEDSTEAD with PATENT WIRE MATTRESS, MARBLE TOP WASHING STANDS and DRESSING TABLES, WARDROBES with PLATE GLASS DOORS, and BEDROOM FURNITURE. &c. &c. &c.

One JINKICKSHA The Catalogue will be issued prior to Sale and the above will be on view on SATURDAY P.M.

TERMS AS USUAL.—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 24th July, 1889. [929]

### Intimations.

THE SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE ON THE 5th AUGUST, AT 3 P.M.

THE PEAK RESIDENCE, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES, 1865 to 1886.

CAPITAL £250,000 DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF £25 EACH. Payable £5 on Application, £10 on Allotment, and the balance as required in instalments of not more than £5.

Shares taken up by the Vendors 4,000 Shares now offered to the public 6,000

Total 10,000

#### DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN:—JOSEPH W. NOBLE, Esq. E. J. W. HUGHES, Esq. C. L. GORHAM, Esq. FUNG WA CHUN, Esq. CHEONG KAI, Esq. Joins after allotment.

#### BANKERS:

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

#### SOLICITOR:

ARTHUR BERNARD RODYK, Esq. OFFICE (pro tem), 2, D'AGUIAR STREET.

#### PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed with the object of purchasing building sites in the Peak District of Hongkong and erecting thereon suitable houses for Residential purposes. With this object in view, Contracts have been entered into with the owners of Rural Building Lots Nos. 58, 59 and 61, and Farm Lots Nos. 60 and 61, for their purchase on behalf of the Company.

The lots are all situated within a few minutes' walk of the Peak Terminus of the Tramway and from their unequalled position and convenience of access they form some of the most desirable sites at the Peak.

Rural Building Lots 58 and 59 contain 62,815 square feet already levelled, and having three houses now in course of erection thereon; two more can be built on the remaining prepared sites, the estimated cost of the 5 houses is \$39,500.

Rural Building Lot 61 contains 32,825 square feet, already levelled, and prepared for building five houses with a Tennis Court, the estimated cost of the 5 houses is \$30,000, the foundations of two houses being already built.

Farm Lots 60 and 61 contain 87,250 square feet, much of it levelled for building. This property includes the Residence known as the Haystack and which is now let at \$150 per month. There are sites for these lots for 9 more houses with ample ground thereon at an estimated cost of \$60,000.

Provisional Contracts have been entered into for letting the two houses now being erected for a period of two years at \$120 per month. The Company will thus hold twenty houses which should let on the average at \$120 per month each, and the total annual income from these estates should therefore be \$2,400, or over 18 per cent on the capital to be expended.

The land is purchased, after deducting the present value of the houses now on Farm Lots 60 and 61, at an average price of a little over 50 cents per foot, including all levelling, retaining walls, approach roads, drainage, &c., as they now stand, which is very cheap, compared with the prices paid for other less favored sites in this District.

Plans of the proposed houses have been prepared for the Company, at whose offices they may be seen and every information obtained. The purchase money for the land is to be paid in cash, \$61,500, and 3,432 Shares with \$15 paid up, the vendors thus becoming liable to meet calls as ordinary Shareholders.

The estimated cost of erecting the houses and completing the water supply according to the present plans is \$135,500 or total of \$248,480, including all staff and working expenses.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Company's property is so near to the Tramway, has such magnificent and unbroken views of the Sea and Harbour, and the great and increasing demand for moderate rented houses at the Peak it is confidently believed that this property offers one of the safest and most profitable investments in the Colony.

The Company has so large a margin for profits that to pay 6 per cent on the capital could be reduced from \$120 to \$80 per month per house, so that while supplying a high class and well appointed Residence in the best locality at the Peak, the Company can compete with the smallest and cheapest houses in Victoria of the same class.

The following Contracts have been entered into:—

(1) Contract dated 17th July, 1889, between E. J. W. HUGHES and ARTHUR B. RODYK as Trustees on behalf of the Company.

(2) Contract dated 17th July, 1889, between W. ST. JOHN HANCOCK and the said ARTHUR B. RODYK.

(3) Contract dated 17th July, 1889, between E. L. REUTER and the said ARTHUR B. RODYK.

(4) Agreement for a lease dated 17th July, 1889, between the said ARTHUR B. RODYK and E. J. W. HUGHES.

(5) Agreement for a lease dated 17th July, 1889, between the said ARTHUR B. RODYK and N. N. J. EZRA.

These contracts together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association are open for inspection at the office of the Company's Solicitor.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without any deduction, but without interest, and where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the excess of deposit money will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Applications for Shares will be received until the 5th day of August, 1889, and must be made on the proper forms for that purpose and forwarded to the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China together with the amount payable on application.

Prospectuses and share forms may be had of the Bankers or at the offices. Hongkong, 25th July, 1889. [931]

THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with the Articles of Association and Prospectus of the above Company, SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that a CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) a SHARE, is Payable to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 15th day of August next.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [890]

### Intimations.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) a SHARE, due prior to the 28th February last, it now being made, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to pay to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on or before the 16th day of August next, the amount due from them.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [889]

#### NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 103 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th ult. of 7 per cent on the paid up Capital. Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be issued to Shareholders on the 2nd proximo. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [896]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 5, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August 1889, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the Resolutions which were passed at the General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of July 1889, and which Resolutions were set out at length in the *Daily Press* of that date will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors, E. W. MATTHEW, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th July, 1889. [914]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1889, at 4 P.M. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th July, 1889, both days inclusive.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [812]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Balance of FIFTY DOLLARS (\$50), due on each Share is now being Called up, and Shareholders are requested to pay the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 31st day of July instant.

Any Calls remaining unpaid after that date will be charged INTEREST at the rate of 50 per cent per annum, in accordance with the Articles of Association.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 6th July, 1889. [848]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Forty-sixth Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, at THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors. And notice is hereby further given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same Office, on the same day at 3.15 O'CLOCK P.M. when the following special resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Company may from time to time reduce its Capital.

2.—That the "Share" "Four Thousand Shares" be eliminated from Article No. 20 of the present Articles of Association, and that, in lieu thereof there be inserted the words "Eight Thousand Shares."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [877]

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

DISPOSAL OF UNALLOTTED SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that 1144 unallotted shares of \$50 each in the above Company, numbered from 1837 to 2000, both numbers inclusive, are offered for public Tender upon the following condition:—

The Company shall not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

The above shares will not be entitled to participate in any Dividend that may be declared on the working year ended 30th June, 1889, but subsequent to declaration of such Dividend, will rank as ordinary shares in the Company, carrying the same Dividends.

All Tenders to be accompanied by a cheque equal in amount to \$10 for each share applied for.

Tenders to be addressed to the General Managers of the Company and sent into the Office of the Company not later than 4 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th day of August, when they will be opened. Applications to be made on printed Forms which can be obtained from the General Managers, and when sent in must be sealed and marked outside "Tender for Company's Shares."

If no allotment be made to any applicant, his deposit money will be returned to him in full, but without interest, and where the number of Shares allotted to any applicant is less than the number applied for by him, the surplus of Deposit Money will be credited in reduction of the balance payable on his allotment.

The general principle will be followed of allotment pro rata to highest Tenders.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [888]

### Intimations.

TENDERS will be received by the NAVAL STOREKEEPER up to 10 A.M., on MONDAY, the 5th of August, 1889, for the ERECTION of a BOAT HOUSE, at Kowloon Naval Yard, according to the Plan and Specification which can be seen on application at the Office of the Officer in Charge of Admiralty Works, Naval Yard, daily, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., where also Bills of quantities and Forms of Tender can be obtained.

Tenders will also be received for the Erection of a Coal Store of similar Construction at Kowloon, information regarding which can be obtained as above.

H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, 26th July, 1889. [936]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMENCING from TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the TRAMCARS will RESUME RUNNING in accordance with the advertised time table.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 26th July, 1889. [939]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS. 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour. 12 to 2 P.M. every half hour. 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M. SUNDAYS 10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 9.10, 10.30, 11 P.M. Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [519]

WANTED. A 54 INCH BICYCLE in good condition. Apply at K. G. P., c/o this Paper. Hongkong, 25th July, 1889. [913]

WANTED. A BOOK-KEEPER and ASSISTANT. A European is required for BORNEO in the former capacity, and a Portuguese Office Assistant, with some knowledge of accounts, in the latter.

Apply with references by letter to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. The China Borneo Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th July, 1889. [960]

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. S. PURDON, Esq., Chairman, of Messrs. MATTHEW & Co., Esq., of Messrs. ALFRED DENT & Co. H. J. HOGG, Esq. JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

LOANS made on MORTGAGE ON LAND, BUILDINGS, &c. PROPERTIES bought and sold. ESTATES MANAGED and all kinds of LAND AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Shanghai, 16th July, 1889. [938]

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Six per Cent. per Share will be payable to the Registered Shareholders, in the Office of the above Company on 31st July, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th to 29th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, I. F. LEON, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 26th July, 1889. [937]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHEI DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

THE Third Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Account to 30th September, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th July to 7th August, 1889, both days inclusive.

A. O. D. GOURDIN, Secretary. Hongkong, 21st July, 1889. [926]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FOR the greater convenience of the public, arrangements are now completed for the Office of the Company to remain open until Midnight, and Sundays, where Launches can be obtained upon application to the Commodore who is in charge.

Launches always kept under Steam off Pedder's wharf, and are at the service of the public for proceeding to and from any Vessel in Harbour.



